

for his trip - but death has played sad
hoax with our scientific friends - We
much regret Gustav Thwait who has just
died suddenly - poor Hamburg is a very
great loss.

Now as to *Probranchia* with a
former letter of yours before me
the genera are all very closely connected
but such as they are I admit it.

Reuter putting *Probranchia* (*Trionyx*)
with *Cistanchia* into *Stelipora* "Bour"
without *Jaerneporti* species was most
reporterous but I think that the
Armenian *coccinea* and Caucasian
Riebersteinii must stand alone and thus
for your American one you must
keep Mitchell's name *Sphellon*.

Pudichus made a blunder about
Jaerneporti plant calling it *Aublatum*
instead of *Stelipora* - *Jaerneporti*
Aublatum is *Laetia squamaria*
with the curious corruption (as he
explains) of *Ohublat* (without leafy)
into *Aublatum* which he says ought to
be *Ohublatum*!

25, WILTON PLACE.
S.W.

May 22 '15

My dear Gray

Just as I am sitting down to write
to you about *Probranchia* which I have just
finished your of the 7th & 11th comes to hand
which I shall in the first place answer

Callianassa hirsuta this was in the
first place a specimen I received from
you as from the Cambridge Botanic Garden
from New Mexican seed and which I
thought was *C. lucida* ^{var.} with perhaps some
mistake as to the origin - till on having
up from Oxford some of Pavy's specimens
I found it was identical with Don's
hiza hirsuta from "New Spain" which seemed
to confirm their being such a species in
that country so I adopted it - subject to
further enquiry. In Pavy's plants I do
not in general find any confusion
between those marked "N. Ex" or "N. Ex"

Espana" which I believe are mostly Mexican plants - those "del Peru" of his own gathering and Guayaguis or the Guayaguis chiefly Tafalla's besides *C. Tweedii* does not grow in his part of South America.

Lesqueremnia is a genus of *Roridaceae* from the Levant - Armenia I believe and goes into *Liponostegia* though at first sight exactly like *Isorhiza* and really all but congener.

We have begun printing four sheets are in type - you shall have a copy as they are definitively printed off.

The following is the sequence as far as done to type or at the printer

LXXXIX *Phylidaceae* 4 genera

XC	<i>Goodeniacae</i>	12	—
XC I	<i>Campanulaceae</i>	53	—
XC II	<i>Veronicaeae</i>	26	—
XC III	<i>Eriaceae</i>	52	—
XC IV	<i>Monotropaeae</i>	9	—
XC V	<i>Lennoaceae</i>	3	—
XC VI	<i>Epacridaceae</i>	26	—

XC VII *Diapensiaceae* — 6 genera

XC VIII *Plumbagiaceae* — 8

XC IX *Prenulaceae* — 21

C *Myrsinaceae* — 23

C I *Sapotaceae* — 24

C II *Ebenaceae* — 6

C III *Phytolaccaceae* — 7

C IV *Oleaceae* — 18

C V *Salvadoraceae* — 3

copied for press but not yet sent so that the number of genera is not yet absolute

C VI *Apocynaceae* — 102

C VII *Orchidaceae* — 140

C VIII *Loganiaceae* — 30

C IX *Gentianaceae* — 40

C X *Polemoniaceae* — 8.

C XI *Hydrophyllaceae* — 15

65 C XII *Scrophulariaceae* — 63

66 C XIII *Convolvulaceae* — 27

67 C XIV *Solanaceae* — 67

68 C XV *Scrophulariaceae* 153

C XVI *Orobanchaceae* — 11

and I am now at *Geraniaceae*

Hooker has just returned all the better

Scrophulariaceae are done but come rather later

My genera are
Epigæta Linn.

May 22 1875

Phacellanthus Liliaceæ. I do not find the calyx quite as described but have not sufficient material.
Thelypsea Desf. in Journ. Chem. Bot. (not H. B. K.)
Triopanthus sect *etablatum* Endl.

Chrotonia Gleditsch.

Onopoli Wright Two of Wright's *Chrotonia*
or I think into *Campbellia* belonging
to *Scrophulariaceæ* (*Hybanthaceæ*)

Cistanche Link & Hoffm.

Thelypsea Desf. H. B. K.

Ophegella Hitch

Triopanthus *Euanoplon* Endl. and
your sect *Orthophyllon*, - as you have
recently put them

Orbania

Oroulardia K. Schult. (*Ceratocalyx* Con.)

Orproleon and *Trionychon*.

Lathroea Linn.

Claudesteria Reut.

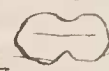
Onopoli Walp.

Perchmaidea L. C. C. C.

Epiphegus Viett.

The characters are very shady - the
calyx & corolla give perhaps the best
the 4 equidistant placenta - or approximal
or connate in pairs run into one another

Oxypoleon and *Trionyx* are very distinct
as to European species but in some of
the ibiatic species those of the two
genera are so nearly alike that the
one is sent for the other by Karsenia &
Kivilev and others.

The lobing of the stigma is often
very obscure and gives a very shady
character. Still in *Proboanche* the
lobes are generally lateral and in most
other genera anterior and posterior. That
is the stigma is generally  with a tendency
to a depressed transverse line  which
gives the anterior & posterior lobing and
to an anterior and posterior
contraction which gives the 
lateral lobes but often both are very
obscure or irregular. I find it sometimes
very convex sometimes quite hollow
and infundibuliform - varying a little
according to age.

Many thanks for your paper on
Hydrophyllae just come and for the abstract
of my Belfast report.

Yours very sincerely
George Beutham